

YEARLINGS BRING THE WORLD'S RECORD PRICE

KANSAS CITY THE PLACE AND GUIDE \$25.25.

CATTLE MARKET IS RISING HIGH WITH LARGE PACKER REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIPTS FALLING OFF—HOGS BEING SHIPPED FROM THE NORTH TO TEXAS PLANTS—LAMB AND LAMBIC INACTIVE.

The Sun Special Service.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Cattle receipts today are twenty-four thousand and fourty-six thousand and active market—some fancy Christmas yearlings sold at \$25.25. The hog supply diminished thousand head, the market down to three cents higher and ending weak. Top, \$17.50; choice and lamb supply four thousand head and the market was fifteen cents higher. Top lamb \$15.15. In fact little a special lot of dozen yearlings today consisted of twelve head of three-year-olds, averaging around twelve hundred pounds and the price \$25.25 is the highest ever made on the open market in the world. Some time finished yearlings brought \$12.50. The market has been strong every day since the middle of last week and with large packer requirements and falling receipts presented look favorable for leaders. Well finished weight steers sell at \$19.00 to \$19.50, but most of the shorted ones sell at \$12.50 to \$15.00. No dear of any meat sell to killers under \$12.50. Our prices are ten to twenty-five cents higher today, including反省和 choice heavy cows \$16.00 to \$17.00 with exceptions up to \$18.00. Medium cows, including range cows, bring \$7.25 to \$10.00, calves \$13.00 to \$14.25 and veal \$11.00 to \$15.00 and sucklers \$7.00 to \$12.00.

Packers are shipping hogs from northern markets, where they are sent down to Fort Worth, Tex., where they are scarce, in order to use every facility they have for manufacturing pork products. Receipts here are quickly taken and prices are being well maintained. Best medium hogs today at \$17.50, heavier \$17.50, lighter \$17.25 and bulk of sales \$17.00 to \$17.40. The average price is still ten to fifteen cents above the authorized minimum of \$17.10 for Kansas City. Back pigs are now common, but most sales of desirable pigs on the open market are at \$12.50 to \$13.25.

The lambs at \$14.15 today were no better, which kind would bring ten or twenty cents more. Fat swine reached \$2.40 last week and good ones are considerable that high now. Feeding lambs and fat back at \$12.00 to \$13.15, but there are few available. Fat lambs usually acquire popularity during the holiday season and higher prices are expected.

WAR BRINGS BIG INCREASE IN RAISING OF HOGS HERE.

Interesting data on the growth of the hog raising industry in this state is announced by J. H. Mandersfield, manager of the Salt Lake Union stockyards. The figures show that in the past year, as the result of the campaign instituted by Food Administrator Armstrong, production in Idaho has increased from 40 to 50 per cent. Many sections of the state which have heretofore paid little attention to this business have now found it to be a profitable investment. Some sections, far from the railroads, notably in the Uintah Basin, have marketed many carloads. Increasing the general situation Mandersfield said Saturday.

Utah farmers have certainly proved their patriotism with their dollars to the Red Cross, the Liberty loan, the draft stamp and soldiers' welfare force. And, while they have deserved considerable recognition for their splendid efforts in increasing wheat acreage and production, the war has apparently lost sight of that, thanks to the able campaigns of our food administrator and agricultural college, jointly, the past fall and winter. Utah's hog production has increased fully 40 to 50 per cent. A year ago the hog ran was fairly heavy, but 90 per cent of the run was from hams, while this fall, up to date, the hams have been exceptionally heavy, and the bulk of the hogs come from bacon farms.

The records shows hogs running from points fifty to one hundred miles from the railroad. United States, as far as this fall, has marketed carloads, which were hauled by truck. Price one car from Leeds, thirty miles from the railroad, three cars from Twin County, with a thirty-five-cent truck load. Lesser counts twelve cars, with a thirty-five-cent truck load. Lesser counts twenty cars. Wyoming, with a二十四-mile haul, holds the record for the highest prices on the North salt lake market since the fall of 1917. Miller county price six carloads.

While the open market at Morrisville is only a year and a half old, the educational feature has been one of the most important items, and comes one finishing their hogs fully fat and butter. Ours is over age, but hogs are now finding a ready market. The congestion of ten years has all been cleared up, and with the issue of feed grain, we are better off, our farmers who consider the game should rear good hogs.

In talking with buyers and consumers men at the yards, they advise the demand will continue good for fat hogs and light at the present time. The market is about of choice heavy cattle, both choice heavy and choice and heavy fat cows, which also are a large sale. The demand for hams and bacon is only fair.

HORNEDHOG IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Use in England of hornedhogs for food, to the extent that slaughtering regulations have been adopted, was

cited by the federal food-board today as evidence of the success of continued conservation of meats in this country so as to help further supply Europe's needs. Restoration of European cattle herds to their pre-war size is one of the paramount needs of the reconstruction period, the statement said, pointing out that this can be more easily accomplished by increasing American exports of meats and fats.

NEW HIGH TOTALS REACHED IN BEEF AND PORK TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—E. A. Cottahy, president of the Cudahy Packing company, in his annual statement to the stockholders, made public here today cites figures showing that the packing industry broke all records in ten months of the current year in the exportation of trade beef and pork products. The company's gross sales for the fiscal year ending November 2, 1918, were \$228,625,714, as against \$182,311,412.74 for the preceding year.

The largest exportation of trade beef in any year prior to the war was 52,260,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1917, said Cottahy, then dwindling down year by year to only one million in the year immediately preceding the war—while the total for the ten months ending October of the current year was 477,000,000 pounds.

Pork products also show a new high record in quantities as well as in values. The total quantity of bacon exported in the ten months ending with October, 1918, was 306,000,000 pounds, against a former high record of 242,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1917. Hams and shoulder in the same ten months were 475,000,000 pounds against 257,000,000 pounds in the full fiscal year 1917.

In 1917 our company paid to the farmers of the United States some \$12,000,000 for the animals purchased. This year and for a volume and weight approximately 221.2 percent greater, we have paid more than \$18,000,000. In 1917 we paid to our employees some \$7,000,000 for wages and salaries. This year we have paid them in excess of \$15,000,000. Our net profits, as compared to 1917, are in about the same ratio to our turnover in that year.

After setting aside a reserve of \$2,254,112 for federal income and excess profits taxes, the net profits of the Cudahy company for the fiscal year ending November 2d, last, were \$3,278,223. In the preceding fiscal year, when there was no federal tax reserve, the net profits of the company were \$1,426,523.

OLD FASHIONED COAL STOVE IS TO REMAIN ON THE JOB

For real heating efficiency, the old-fashioned coal stove cannot be equalled. Idaho's public utilities commission was told a few days ago by Boise witnesses who are testifying on behalf of waterpower companies in the hearing on the question of the feasibility of supplying electrical heat from waterpower plants to the homes in towns and cities in South Idaho. Heating efficiency of present is graded as 72 per cent for the cast iron, 56 per cent for the boiler furnace and 50 per cent for hotwater plants. In Montpelier, taken as the standard, south Idaho town, and figuring coal at \$7.85 per ton, a six-room house can be heated for thirty-five dollars per year with coal stoves, for forty-nine dollars per year with a boiler furnace and fifty-eight dollars per year for a hotwater furnace. Electric heat for the same dwelling would cost three hundred and eighteen dollars.

Fortunately for woodsmen, they will have nothing to sell until spring, and by that time it is expected the wood situation will have been cleared up. Further developments are being closely watched by the president of the woodsmen's association, who has sent much of his time recently to Washington, D. C.

Members of congress are reported to be reluctant about making an attempt to fix wool prices because they fear such action would lead to a general pricefixing for all industries with which the government had interfered during the war.

National forests is more than sixty thousand head.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY NOW FACING SERIOUS PROBLEMS

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 17.—The live stock industry at no time in the past has been confronted by problems as important as those of today, declares the call for the twenty-second annual convention of the American Livestock Association issued by E. T. Pyor, of San Antonio, Tex., president and T. W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary of the association. The convention will meet here in January 2d and 3d in session three days. The call states that post-war readjustments will affect more vitally those engaged in the live stock and agricultural industries than those engaged in other industries and call attention to the problem of railroad ownership, the probable action of the peace conference upon trade, and the prospect of termination of the federal food administration and other governmental war agencies upon the declaration of peace.

It adds that stockmen are deeply concerned in regulations put into effect under authority of the food administration and, after calling attention to the licensing of packers, stockyards companies, live stock commission men and traders, asserts that "all these licenses and regulations should be extended until congress can carefully consider the evils met in packing and marketing problems and an acceptable legislation. Perhaps some of the work of the food administration should be continued until general road conditions in the West become more normal," the statement says.

"A fair and just distribution of our surplus meat and other food products so as to supply the urgent needs of the different nations in Europe may be almost impossible without some centralized agency such as the food administration, which could at the same time prevent any over exportation of food products needed for home consumption."

The convention will consider also the work of the bureau of markets in the regulation of stockyards and commission men and in the distribution of live stock and meat statistics, the decision as to advances in commission charges at various markets, regulations as to prices of hides and wool by the war industries board, appropriation for the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle and swine; precautions against future outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and influenza.

Two years ago the forest service sent experts into the national forests of the two states to locate unused areas suitable for grazing. Many acres were located. A large part of them, however, were small or so cut up that they were not of use for new herds. This difficulty was overcome by the extension of grazing permits to cattlemen already holding them.

In the two years since the survey was made the increase in cattle on

WOOLGROWERS URGING CONGRESS TO FIX PRICE

LAWMAKERS APPEAR AS BEING MOST RELUCTANT.

Coming Year's Crop Totals Around Two Hundred and Eighty Million Pounds—Numerous Ones Fortune in Disposing of Their Holdings Early—Spring Clip Comes Next.

Wholesale efforts by F. J. Hagenbach, president of the National Woolgrowers' association, to have a price set by the government on the 1919 crop have so far been unavailing, the member may be taken up before Congress in January. "If the signing of the armistice with Germany had been delayed a few days or a week longer, then the 1919 clip in all probability would have been taken over by the government," according to Dr. R. W. McCabe, secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association. The wool situation in America and abroad is thus left up to him.

The government has on hand about 192,000,000 pounds of wool, both domestic and foreign. Additional wool which were contracted abroad will not be utilized, it being understood existing wool contracts with other countries were practically all canceled since the war ended. Now that we are on a peace footing, it is believed the government has on hand or under contract an ample supply of clothing to meet needs of the army and navy for some time to come.

The stock of wool in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa totals probably one billion pounds. In London the stock is comparatively large, but slightly below normal for this season. No wool has accumulated in South America during the war except 68,000,000 pounds owned by Germany. The total wool supply of the United States is somewhere close to 109,000,000 pounds owned by the government, 168,000,000 pounds owned privately, and 236,000,000 pounds represented by the 1919 clip. Total available supply until January, 1920—780,000,000 pounds. Probable consumption of wool from December 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920, is 650,000,000 pounds.

Naturally the government, being quite the largest owner of wool in the United States has it in its power to fix in a measure the prices that growers are to receive next year, through the manner in which it disposes of its wool. Of course, the government takes the position that it must sell this wool, but the price at which it is to be sold has not been decided. All this government-owned wool has been offered to the mills and dealers at what it cost the government, but very little of it has been taken and the mills demand a lower price.

Fortunately for woodsmen, they will have nothing to sell until spring, and by that time it is expected the wood situation will have been cleared up. Further developments are being closely watched by the president of the woodsmen's association, who has sent much of his time recently to Washington, D. C.

Members of congress are reported to be reluctant about making an attempt to fix wool prices because they fear such action would lead to a general pricefixing for all industries with which the government had interfered during the war.

National forests is more than sixty thousand head.

PRICE=EMERY AUTO LINE

CASTLE VALLEY MAIL ROUTE

Fares on Mail Cars—Leave Price Every Morning at 8 O'Clock. Effective January 1, 1919.

Single Round

Price to— Fare. Trip.

Huntington \$1.75 \$3.00

Castle Dale 2.25 4.00

Orangeville 2.50 4.25

Clawson 3.00 5.00

Ferron 3.25 5.50

Rochester 4.00 7.00

Emery 4.50 7.50

Fares between above stations less than a mile. Baggage allowance forty pounds.

Special autos and trucks for hire to any point.

Delivery Service—Baggage, Express and Freight.

H. G. MILLS & SONS

PRICE AND HUNTINGTON, UTAH.

AGENT FOR STUDBEAKER CARS

among horses, inspection of meat, hides and wool from foreign countries where contagious diseases exist; extermination of predatory animals, animal preserves, railroad service and shortage of stockcars.

DECIDES BIG DIVIDENDS.

Fred J. Leonard, secretary and treasurer of the Salt Lake City Union stockyards, has said that at their meeting held on December 16th the directors declared a cash dividend of fifty cents per share on their outstanding stock.

While this company is only three years old, the coming of another company to North Salt Lake and the establishment of the first intermountain live stock market in April 1917 has very materially increased business and the receipts of the local stockyards over previous years.

During the past two years extensive improvements have also been installed by the company, and some further improvements are contemplated for the coming spring.

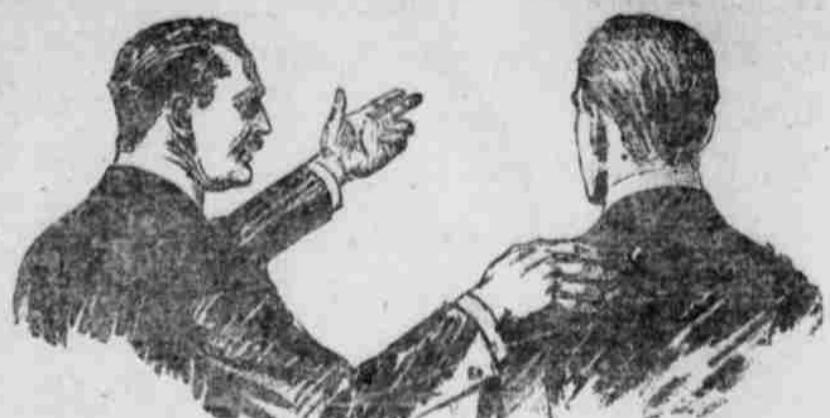
WITH THE LIVE STOCKMEN OF THIS SECTION OF UTAH

Pennsylvania farm bureaus, working with a number of hogsmen, have used feeding experiments conducted by the Pennsylvania state college to demonstrate that at least half of the grain feed bill in raising hogs can be saved by providing green feed throughout the growing season.

Many cattle in Utah are starved by being kept too long on insufficient fall pasture. This not only means loss in weight for the animals, but

(Continued on page eight.)

A FRIENDLY TIP



THE TWO TOPNOTCH FUELS OF THE WEST

CASTLE GATE, and CLEAR CREEK

Clean—free burning—low in moisture—low in ash. In fact, we know a dozen good reasons why you should buy these fuels—we do not know of one why you should not. They have set the pace for all Western coals for 25 years.

FOUR BIGGEST WORDS IN WESTERN COALDOM

Mined and Shipped Exclusively by

UTAH FUEL CO.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I suffered a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.—Advt.

Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all the states and provinces east of the one hundred and fifth meridian except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin and Quebec. Mondays constitute a closed season for waterfowl in Ohio and Indiana in Maryland and North Carolina, and certain other weeks days for waterfowl in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

Only two hundred and fifty thousand acres of the land actually will be irrigated, the rest being left in the rough, the application sets forth. The lands are in the San Rafael and Green River Valleys, and the point of diversion is five hundred feet south of the confluence of Coal Creek and the Coal river. The diversion works will consist of a reinforced concrete dam, at least one hundred and fifty feet high and probably two hundred and fifty feet long; a headgate and a canal.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and forty-five feet wide at the top and eighty feet wide at the bottom.

The canal will be about one hundred and twenty miles long; one hundred and